The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 3253

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1744.

On Tuesday Evening arriv'd a Mail from Holland, *and two from* Flanders.

Warsaw, September 12.

THE Councils of the Court, which have been taken up, ever since the Arrival of his Majesty from Germany, with the Means for bringing to a speedy and happy Conclusion, the Dyet at Grodno, have been, of late, interrupted by the Change of Affairs in Germany. It is certain, that there is a Negotiation on Foot between this Court and those of London and Moscow; but it is very far from being so near a Conclusion as some News Writers have represented it. Some People believe, his Majesty has only given Orders to assemble his Troops on the Frontiers of Saxony; and that he will not either grant Auxiliaries to the Queen of Hungary, or make himself, in any Shape, a Party to the War, till he sees what Turn Affairs will take in Bohemia; at least, it may be depended upon, that the Declaration of the Prussian Minister, importing, that his Master had been invited to enter that Kingdom by some of its principal Inhabitants, who dreaded the Enquiries the Austrians were about to make into their Conduct, during the last War, had made a great Impression here. Such as oppose the Augmentation of the Troops of the Republick, are pleas'd to say, that as we did not think proper to arm, when Foreign Troops made a Road thro' our Country, there cannot be any Thing more unreasonable than to put the Nation to an unnecessary Expence at this Juncture; when it is morally certain, that none of the Powers in Europe are engaged by Interest, or have given the least Cause to suspect that they are led by Inclination, to give any Disturbance to the Republick in any Part of her Dominions.

Rome, September 5. An Austrian General arrived here lately, who demanded 2000 Waggon Load of Hay to be furnished at the Rate of 40 Waggons *per Diem*; which Affair was regulated in a Congregation held this Morning, on that Subject, at the Quirinal; but, notwithstanding this Grant of Hay, and of every Thing else which has been demanded on the Part of Prince Lobkowitz, his Hussars, and Irregular Troops are continually cutting down the Vines, taking away the Peoples Flowers, and stopping the Provisions that they find on the Road to this City. We had an Instance of this Yesterday, when they stopped a Person who was bringing 40 Oxen hither, took away his Cattle, and refus'd to restore them, till he thought fit to give them 10 Sequins, by Way of Ransom. These Grievances are actually intolerable, and as the Country People are now busy in drying their Grapes, his Holiness has resolved to march all the Cuirassiers in his Service, in small Parties, to prevent, if possible, such Ravages for the future. Prince Lobkowitz has made two Attempts to dispossess the Spaniards of the Mountain of Artemesio, but without Success. This Morning we have an Account, that an advanc'd Guard of the Austrians, consisting of 130 Men, deserted in a Body, Officers and all, and went over to the Count de Gages. As there are great Quantities of Baggage, Arms, and Ammunition sent thro' this City, privately, every Night; we are, from thence, led to believe, that his Highness thinks seriously of a Retreat, and that he will soon march back with his Army into Lombardy.

Leghorn, September 5. We Yesterday receiv'd Advice, that the English Fleet is arriv'd at Genoa; and that Admiral Matthews having resign'd the Command of it to Vice-Admiral Rowley, had passed thro' that City in his Way to London. We apprehend that this Fleet will soon arrive here; at least, it seems probable from the Measures that are taking in our Neighbourhood, that a very great Supply of Provisions is to be got together for the Use of the Fleet; so that it is not impossible it may remain here for some time. According to our last Advices from Piedmont, the Allies have found, in the Castle of Demont, 56 Pieces of Brass and Iron Cannon, 18 Mortars, 2000 Fusils, and a vast Quantity of Ammunition and Provision; so that the taking of that Place has prov'd as great a Conveniency for them, as a Detriment to the King of Sardinia. The Officers and Soldiers that were made Prisoners there, are sent away to Ambrun. The Marquis de Susa, who was at Aix, is entirely set at Liberty, with Permission to go where he pleases; and it is thought that he will speedily set out for Paris, in order to make a Visit to the Princess of Carignan, his Sister.

Turin, September 5. Coni is in the utmost Danger, and the Loss of that Place will, very probably, be attended with that of the rest of Piedmont. The Enemy has quitted the Neighbourhood of Busca, Caraglio, Vitalitto, and Dorna, after having exacted the most exorbitant Contributions. They have actually sent back into Provence a prodigious Quantity of Corn, that had been got together for the Use of their Army, so that it is plain they can be in no Want of Provisions; but what is much worse for us, they burn and destroy the Country wherever they come. They have lately broke alive upon the Wheel a Person, who, they say, was guilty of setting Fire to the House in which Don Philip lodg'd; and they hang up, without Ceremony, every Peasant they meet with, who has any Arms. It is impossible to express the Misery of this Country; notwithstanding which, his Majesty appears determined to fulfil his Engagements to the last.

Turin, Sept. 8. The Regiment of Clerici is actually arrived in the Royal Camp, and the rest of the Austrian Reinforcement, which consists of 7000 Men, will soon join his Majesty; besides which, 3000 Austrians are speedily expected at Oniglia. These, however, are but small Succours, in Comparison of what we want; his Majesty ought, without doubt, instead of 200 Hussars, to have had 3 or 4000 good Horse sent him, in order to have been able to look the Enemy in the Face on the Plain. His Majesty is, at present, encamped at Revello, at the Entrance of the Valley of the Po; and is determined to give the Enemy all the Disturbance he can, in case they should besiege Coni in Form; but, according to the last Intelligence we had, they seem inclin'd to try first what can be done by a Bombardment. We are extremely uneasy at the unexpected Armament of the State of Genoa. Their Forces, as appears by authentick Muster Rolls, consists of 18,000 Effective Men; and the Republick has issued Commissions for levying 6000 more. As these Troop are better paid, better cloath'd, and better maintained than any others now in Italy, their Corps will be always full; and, as we perceive, that at last, one third of their Officers are French or Spaniards; we very readily guess how these Forces will be sooner or later employed.

Berlin, September 19. On the 16th of this Month Count Bestucheff, Grand Marshal of the Court of Russia, and Minister Plenipotentiary, set out for the Court of Poland; where he is to reside in the last mentioned Quality. The King caus'd his Excellency to be presented, before his Departure, with his Picture, set with Diamonds, valued at 4000 Crowns. The Secretary of the Embassy from the Court of Vienna, set out for that City on the 14th; there is a very extraordinary Paper published here, by way of Reply to the Answer given by the Hungarian Ministers, to the Declaration made by Count Dohna. There are abundance of strong Things in it, which cannot but alarm those, at whom they are aim'd, exceedingly; the rather, because his Majesty asserts therein, that he had not taken this Step, if he had not been sollicited thereto by several Electors and Princes of the Empire, who were quite tired out with the Indignities daily offered them. The following is an exact Journal of all that has passed since the King's Army entered Bohemia; and the Facts may be depended upon as related with the strictest Regard to Veracity.

September 1. 'The King's Troops passed the River 'Eger, and on the 2d arrived before the City of Prague. 'On the 3d they threw a Bridge over the Moldau, in 'order to preserve the Communication between the 'main Body of the Army and the Corps commanded 'by the Veldt-Marshal Count de Swering, and the He'reditary Prince Leopold of Anhalt Dessau, which ar'rived, at the same time, before Prague. There was 'afterwards another Bridge thrown over this River; 'and thus the City was invested. On the 6th his Ma'jesty having Advice that an Austrian Detachment was 'arrived at Beraun, the King immediately sent thither 'Major-General Count de Haache, with five Battalions, 'and some Hussars, to attack them. As soon as they 'drew near that Post, the Austrian Cavalry attack'd our 'People with the greatest Fury; but our Foot having 'thrown themselves into three hollow Squares, defended 'themselves with the utmost Intrepidity; and, at length, 'forc'd the Enemy to retire. As soon as the King was 'inform'd that these Detachments were engag'd, his 'Majesty sent a large Body of Horse to sustain the Count 'de Haache; but before the Arrival of that Body, the 'Enemy had repassed the Beraun; the Loss of the Au'strians, upon this Occasion, amounted to 300 Men; 'among whom, were Col. Count de Traun, and several 'other Officers of Distinction. We likewise made some 'Prisoners; amongst the rest, a Major, a Captain, and a 'Lieutenant of Horse. The Number of their wounded 'must be very considerable. On our Side, we had an 'Officer and 44 Men kill'd, and about 170 wounded. 'One of our Colonels, who retired behind the Line, in 'order to have a Wound in his Foot dress'd, fell into the 'Hands of the Austrian Hussars, who carried him away 'Prisoner.

'On the 7th the Count de Haache returned to the 'Army with his Detachment; and we began to work, 'with the utmost Diligence, on every Thing necessary 'to carry on the Siege; which we could not begin to 'early as we intended. The Battery at Veldt-Marshal 'Swering's Attack, on the Side of Mount Cziski, was 'finished in the Night, between the 11th and 12th. This 'Post was very considerable, and commanded a great 'Part of the Town, and the Country round it. Every 'Thing being ready, the Veldt-Marshal receiv'd his Ma'jesty's Orders to make the necessary Dispositions, not 'only for attacking that Post, but also two other Works 'at the Foot of the Mountain, which were in perfect 'good Condition, and well supplied with Men. In Con'sequence of these Orders, Col. Brandie had Orders to 'begin the Attack at One in the Afternoon with four 'Companies of Grenadiers, supported by two other 'Companies, commanded by Major Grumbkow. After 'our Battery had played for some time, some Mo'tions which Count Swering and Prince Leopold re'mark'd among the Enemy about Ten in the Morn'ing, determined them to order Lieutenant-Colonel 'Kahlbutz, who had the guarding the Trenches, 'with his Battalion of Grenadiers, compos'd of the 'Grenadiers of Old Swering and Leopold Anhalt, to 'begin the Attack with some Volunteers, which they 'did with great Success. The Enemy made several 'Discharges while the Grenadiers were scaling the 'Mountain; but as soon as the latter, together with the 'Volunteers, had rendered themselves Masters of the 'Fort, the Austrians quitted the other two Works, which 'the Veldt-Marshal had cannonaded all the Time; and 'on which, just before, there had been discharged a 'large Shower of Bombs. In the mean time, Col. Bran'die and Major Grumbkow, being at Hand with the 'Troops under their Command, the latter received Or'ders to attack the rest of the Outworks; from whence 'the Enemy, after some Resistance, were forced to re'tire, and take shelter in the Place. We had, in this 'Attack, six Men kill'd, and eight wounded. In the Af'ternoon, the King visited all the Posts, and gave his 'Orders to the Veldt-Marshal to carry on the Trench, 'and establish a new Battery, in order to batter in breach. 'We work'd on it all last Night, and to Night we hope 'to mount the heavy Artillery, which we expect every 'Hour. The Loss we have sustained in the Person of 'the Margrave William, diminishes much of the Joy 'we should otherwise feel from so happy a Beginning. 'That Prince, who was Brother to the Margrave Charles, 'Major-General and Commandant of the Guards, was 'kill'd by a Cannon Ball in the Night between the 11th 'and 12th, in the Trenches where he commanded. His 'Royal Highness, who had given in the Battle of Mo'livitz, and other Places, great Marks of his Valour 'and military Capacity, is universally regretted.'

Extract of a Private Letter, dated Berlin, Sept. 19.

'This Moment Captain Mollendorf, one of his Ma'jesty's Aid du Camps, is arriv'd from Bohemia. He 'was preceded by eight Postillions, sounding their 'Horns, and brought the important News that the 'City of Prague surrender'd on the 16th. All the Ga'rison, consisting of 16,000 Men, Regular and Irre'gular Troops, and Militia, are made Prisoners of War. 'His Majesty is preparing to march, with his Army, 'in order to meet Prince Charles, in case he continues 'in his Resolution to enter Bohemia.'

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 11. 'Tis advis'd from the North, that they had seen two French Privateers off Girdleness, one of which had taken a Montrose Ship, and kept one of the Crew Ransomer; she had other Ransomers aboard, particularly one for Benjamin Greive, of Berwick.

A British Man of War, of 50 Guns, came into Deersound, four Miles from Kirkwall in Orkney, last Monday was 14 Days; as did, next Day, two of our 20 Gun Ships, which had been cruizing to the Westward.

The Furnace Man of War passed by the Entry of the Firth, last Friday, from the Thames; and last Sunday the Sheerness Man of War passed by the Isle of May, in her Way to the North.

HOME PORTS.

Newcastle, September 15. Arrived the Barbara and Peareth, Finch, and the Dispatch, Shotten, from Rotterdam. Also several laden, and 87 light Coasters,

Pool, September 17. Wind S. E. Sailed the Endeavour, Stainsmore, for London; the Neptune, Cornelis, for Bayonne; and the Musley, Durell, for Philadelphia.

Cowes, September 17. Wind S. E. Yesterday came in the Ufro Jacomina, Uitting, from Rotterdam for Dublin. 'This Morning came in the Panther, Hodges, 'from South Carolina for Boston; where she was ob-'liged to put in and unload her Cargo, in order to stop 'her Leaks.' Sailed the Success, Dalton, for Lisbon; and the St. Andrew, Brown, for Philadelphia.

Southampton, September 17. Wind S. W. Yesterday arriv'd the Montague, Bienvenu, from Guernsey; who reports, 'that on the 15th Inst. there came very near 'that Island two French Privateers; one of 24, the 'other of 12 Carriage Guns, with a large Number of 'Men on board each of them; and that four small Pri-'vateers of the said Island sailed directly in pursuit of 'them, taking them to be French Merchant-Men; but 'were glad to retreat, on finding their Mistake. He 'also adds, that the said Ships had been cruizing ten 'Days off Guernsey and Jersey, as was reported by the 'Fishermen; in order, as was generally believ'd, to in-'tercept the Convoy from hence to the said Islands. 'The Force of the Privateers was confirmed to him by 'a French Man at Guernsey, who came there to navi-'gate a French Ship Home, who had been stopped there 'on the Declaration of War; and says they belong to 'St. Malo's.'

Deal, September 18. Wind S. S. E. Yesterday Afternoon came down his Majesty's Ship the Princess Louisa, and sailed with the Sutherland, and the Outward-bound Ships, to the Westward; with the Queen of Hungary, Hilton, for New York; and the Zebedee, Wood, for Plymouth. Last Night the Catherine, Pollard, for Falmouth, drove ashore here, but got off this Morning, and is gone to Ramsgate Peir. Remain the Winchester and Shoreham Men of War; the London, Bryant, for New York; and the Boston, Calcott, for Jamaica.

Arrived

At Genoa, the Italian Merchant, ———, from Hull.

At Glasgow, the Argyle, Montgomerie, from Antigua.

At Whitehaven, the Norfolk, Stephenson, and the Richmond, Jefferson, from Virginia.

LONDON.

They write from Frankfort, that the Elector of Mentz, and the Bishop of Wurtzbourg and Bamberg, were arrived there, in order to compliment his Imperial Majesty, and wish him a good Journey.

They write from Nuremberg, that the Earl of Holderness and his Lady, had been taken by a Party of Imperial Hussars, in the Neighbourhood of that City; but that his Excellency had been released upon his Parole of Honour.

The same Accident happened to Admiral Matthews, and the eldest Son of the Earl of Albemarle, who have been likewise released upon their Parole.

We learn by Letters from Nimeguen, that the Inhabitants of the Country of Cleve are in the utmost Consternation, from an Apprehension, that the Allies will immediately attack that Part of the King of Prussia's Dominions.

The Count de St. Swerin is appointed, by his most Christian Majesty, his Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King and Republick of Poland.

M. D'Allion is appointed Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Empress of Russia; and the Marquis de la Chetardie banished.

A Body of 25,000 Men from Alsace are said to have joined the Count de Saxe, who has publickly declared, that he intends to finish the Campaign by a Siege of Importance.

The French King proposes to be present at the Siege of Fribourg.

The Count de Podewilles has lately presented a Memorial to the States General, on the Part of his Master, the King of Prussia.

The Success Privateer has taken, and sent into Plymouth on Saturday last, the Hares, a French Ship, with Salt and Brandy for Newfoundland.

The Swallow, Ball, from Mahon to New England, is taken, and carried into Malaga.

Yesterday the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, stationed Seven of the Eleven Ships lately taken into their Service, as follows; viz. The London, Bootle, for Fort St. George and China; Kent, Robinson, Royal George, Field, for Fort St, George and Bengall; Lincoln, Blake, Scarborough, Westcote, sen. for Madeira and Bengall; Essex, Jackson, for Mocha; Queen Caroline, Mason, St. Helena and Bencoolen. The stationing the Augusta, Hon. Capt. Townsend; the Prince of Orange, Westcote, jun. the Pelham, Wells; and the Admiral Vernon, Webster, was deferred.

Last Monday the Lady of Peregrine Bertie, Esq; was safely deliver'd of a Son, at his House in Chancery-Lane.

Last Tuesday Mr. Alderman Baker's Lady was safely deliver'd of a Son, at his House at Barnes.

This Day the Parliament will meet, and are to be further prorogued to the 1st of November, when they will sit for the Dispatch of Business.

A Grant has lately pass'd the Great Seal to the Right Hon. John Lord Carteret, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of the 8th Part of the Province of Carolina; yielding and paying to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the annual Rent of 1 l, 13 s. 4 d. on the Feast of All Saints, for ever,

And also one 4th Part of all Gold and Silver Ore, found within the said 8th Part of the Premisses. And to hold to the said John Lord Carteret, his Heirs, Executors, &c. to his and their own Use and Benefit, all Arrears of Rent, &c.

High Water this Day at London-Bridge.	Morning	08 30	Evening	09 11

Bank Stock, Nothing done. India, Nothing done. South Sea, Nothing done. Old Annuity, 111 1-half to 5-8ths. New ditto, 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 93. Ditto 1743, 92 3-4ths. Ditto 1744, 92 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, 85. London Assurance, 11 1-4th. India Bonds, 2 l. 19 s. to 18 s. Bank Circulation, 6 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 117. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l. 2 s.

Admiralty-Office, September 17, 1744.

WHereas *the Leave of Absence given to the Petty-Officers and Foremastmen, late belonging to his Majesty's Ship the* Scarborough, *expired on the 14th Instant; and the* Ursula Tender, *being appointed to lay over-against Iron Gate, near the Tower, to receive and carry them to his Majesty's Ship the* Fowey, *at Hull, to which Ship they are turned over; and the said Tender being ordered to sail down the River on Friday next, it is the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the said Men do immediately repair on board her, in order to their proceeding to their Ship, the* Fowey, *accordingly; on board which Ship they will be paid the Remainder of their Wages for the* Scarborough, *before they proceed to Sea. But if any of the said Men fail to repair on board the said Tender, immediately; they will not only lose the aforesaid Payments, but Directions will be given for their being apprehended, and tried at a Court Martial, as Deserters.*

Thomas Corbett.

This Day is Published,

[Price Two Shillings]

(Printed on the same Paper, Letter, and Size of the former Trial)

THE TRIAL of the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Anglesey, Francis Annesley, Esq; and John Jans, Gent. for an Assault on the Hon. James Annesley, Daniel Mac Kercher, and Hugh Kennedy, Esqrs, and William Goosfrey, Gent.

Before the Honourable Richard Mountney, Esq; Second Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer; and George Caulfield, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, Justices of Assize for the Leinster Circuit; on Friday, August 5, 1744. at Athe, in the County of Kildare.

Containing the whole Evidence, as delivered by the Witnesses; with the Speeches and Arguments of the Court and Council, as they were taken in Short-Hand.

Printed for J. and P. Knapton, T. Longman, C. Davis, and A. Millar.

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The TRIAL in Ejectment, at large, between James Annesley, Esq; and Richard Earl of Anglesy. Price Nine Shillings.

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Corrected and Enlarged from the last Dublin *Edition.*

A LETTER to T—— P——, Esq; from the Author of Siris. Containing some farther Remarks on the Virtues of TAR-WATER, shewing the several Medicinal Properties of it, and the Methods for preparing and using of it.

Non sibi, sed tori.

'Nothing is more difficult or disagreeable, than to argue 'Men out of their Prejudices. I shall not, therefore, enter 'into Controversies on this Subject; but, if Men dispute and 'object, shall leave the Decision to Time and Trial.'

Siris, § 68.

To which is added,

An Answer to a suppos'd Physician's Letter to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Cloyne, occasioned by his Lordship's Treatise on the Virtues of TAR-WATER.

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Where may be had *gratis*,

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The two Pamphlets, containing an Account of the Effects of this Medicine in the first Forty Cases, are printed for, and sold by James Roberts, in Warwick-lane; and at the Pamphlet Shops in London.

N. B. *By the Facts in these Pamphlets, it fully appears, that this Medicine is more Safe and Gentle, and more certainly Efficacious in the Cure of the Venereal Disease, than any other Medicine now known to be in Use for this Distemper. As the Appeal to Experience has been publickly made, and the Gentlemen of the Faculty have not been able to invalidate the* PROOF, *and decline coming to the Test of the Experimentum Crucis, above-mentioned, it may be presumed, that all impartial Judges will pronounce* IT *unexceptionable.*

Fra. Hauksbee.

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